

ART 34 AMDT

AMENDED CLAIMS

1. (Amended) A hydraulic transfer film comprising:

a substrate film containing a water-soluble or water-swellable resin;

a transfer layer which is hydrophobic and soluble in an organic solvent provided on the substrate film; and

a peelable film which can be peeled off at the interface with the transfer layer provided on the transfer layer, wherein

the transfer layer contains a curable resin layer which contains a curable resin selected from a radiation-curable resin having at least three (meth)acryloyl groups in a molecule and a thermosetting resin containing blocked isocyanate and polyol, and a non-polymerizable thermoplastic resin having a glass transition temperature of 35 to 200°C which is compatible with the curable resin.

2. The hydraulic transfer film according to claim 1, wherein the transfer layer comprises a curable resin layer provided on the substrate film and a decorative layer having a printing ink film or a coating film provided on the curable resin layer.

3. The hydraulic transfer film according to claim 1 or 2, which is produced by laying a film (I) comprising a hydrophobic curable resin layer which is curable by at least one of

irradiation with radiation and heating and is soluble in an organic solvent provided on the substrate film containing a water-soluble or water-swellable resin, and a film (II) comprising a decorative layer made of a printing ink film or a coating film which is hydrophobic and soluble in an organic solvent provided on the peelable film one upon another so that the curable resin layer of the film (I) and the decorative layer of the film (II) face each other, and laminating them by dry lamination.

4. The hydraulic transfer film according to claim 3, wherein the film (I) comprising the curable resin layer provided on the substrate film is made of polyvinyl alcohol and the temperature on heat lamination with the film (II) comprising the decorative layer provided on the peelable film is from 40 to 120°C.

5. The hydraulic transfer film according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a adhesion initiation temperature of the curable resin layer is 40°C or higher and 120°C or lower.

6. (Canceled)

7. (Amended) The hydraulic transfer film according to claim 5, wherein the curable resin layer contains a radiation-curable resin having a mass-average molecular weight of 300 to 10,000

and having at least three (meth)acryloyl groups in a molecule, and a non-polymerizable thermoplastic resin having a mass-average molecular weight of 10,000 to 400,000 and Tg of 35 to 200°C.

8. (Amended) The hydraulic transfer film according to claim 5, wherein the curable resin layer contains a radiation-curable resin selected from the group consisting of (1) polyurethane (meth)acrylate having at least three (meth)acryloyl groups in a molecule, (2) polyester (meth)acrylate having at least three (meth)acryloyl groups in a molecule, and (3) epoxy (meth)acrylate having at least three (meth)acryloyl groups in a molecule and the non-polymerizable thermoplastic resin which is polymethacrylate.

9. The hydraulic transfer film according to claim 5, wherein the curable resin layer contains blocked isocyanate and polyol.

10. The hydraulic transfer film according to claim 9, wherein the curable resin layer contains polyol having a mass-average molecular weight of 3,000 to 100,000 as a base agent and blocked isocyanate as a curing agent.

11. A method for producing a hydraulic transfer body, comprising the steps of:

peeling the peelable film from the hydraulic transfer film of claim 1 or 2;

floating the hydraulic transfer film on the water surface so that the substrate film faces downward;

activating the transfer layer with an organic solvent;

transferring the transfer layer onto a body to be transferred;

removing the substrate film; and

curing the transfer layer by at least one of irradiation with radiation and heating.